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1	SCOPING AND INFORMATIONAL MEETING - 16-327	
2	Park Rapids - August 30, 2016 - 6:00 p.m.	
3	BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION	
4	AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
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6	In the Matter of the Application of Minnkota Power	
7	Cooperative, Inc. for a Route Permit for the MPL-Laporte	
8	115 kV Transmission Line Project in Clearwater and	
9	Hubbard Counties, Minnesota.	
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12	MPUC DOCKET NO. ET-6/TL-16-327	
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16	Park Rapids Public Library	
17	210 1st Street SW Park Rapids, MN	
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21	August 30, 2016	
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25	COURT REPORTER: Janet Shaddix Elling, RPR	

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MR. KEVIN GEORGE: All right. I think we'll get started here. A couple other folks might trickle in, but it's 6:00 and so we'll get going.

First off, my name is Kevin George. I'm with the Public Utilities Commission. My title is public advisor. Basically my job is to help liaison with the public to make sure that, you know, questions about the process are answered. If you have questions about the overall approval for specific permits, that sort of thing, you can ask questions of me. Otherwise, the Department, you met Bill on the way in, I imagine, and we have the Department here and the Company and they will all be able to answer different questions for you.

So tonight's meeting basically is to explain what the Commission does, what the Commission's review process is, to talk about some information about the proposed project. The Department is going to gather information for the environmental review. Bill will talk a little bit more about that later. And then if you have any general questions about the process or the project, I mean, feel free to ask and we'll answer them as best we can.

So the Public Utilities Commission, it's

a state agency. It's made up of five commissioners, 50 staff, it's kind of a holdover from the Environmental Quality Board in the past. They have kind of a wide range of scope. So we do certificates of need for energy projects, and then siting and routing for things like power plants, pipelines, transmission lines, which is why we're here tonight. We also do some work with local in-state long-distance telephone companies but that's kind of on its way out. And then investor-owned electricity and natural gas companies, so like Xcel, Minnesota Power, that sort of thing.

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So the reason we're here tonight is a high voltage transmission line. Just a little bit of background on that. A high voltage transmission line has to operate at 100 kilovolts or more. The proposed project is at 115 kVs. And it has to be greater than 1,500 feet in length and I think the project is proposed at 9.4 miles. So it requires a route permit through the Public Utilities

Commission, so eventually the project will move before the five commissioners and they will decide whether or not to approve the route for the transmission line.

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The chapters of statute and rules are listed there, Chapter 216E and Minnesota Rules Parts 7850. We don't have copies of that here tonight, but if you are ever looking for some light reading before bed, they're on the website, they're on the State Revisor website if you're looking for them.

So who's here? The Applicant is here, that's Minnkota Power. They're going to be presenting next, you'll get some more information from them. The EERA, which is the Environmental Review and Analysis with the Department of Commerce, you met Bill on the way in again. And they're going to be doing the environmental review and Bill will talk more about that shortly.

So the energy facilities planner, his name is Cezar, and he was actually unable to make it up tonight, but his contact information is provided in the packet. He'll be able to answer some questions for you if you ever have them. But what his role is is to make sure that the record for the project is as complete as possible and then write summaries and informs the commissioners about the project and different alternative decisions that can be made.

And then I'm here as the public advisor.

Again, my role is to help the public participate in the process, kind of facilitate that process, answer questions about the permitting process if you have them.

One note is that the Commission staff doesn't give legal advice. We do have lawyers on staff and that sort of thing, but we don't give legal advice and we're not like an advocating organization. The Attorney General's Office does some of that, but the Commission itself isn't an advocating party, it's just the permitting and analysis side.

So some of the decision considerations that the commissioners look at, that's part of the reason that you folks are here tonight, is to help build the record that they're going to be making the decisions on. You know, you can see it up here. Human settlement basically is, you know, just you're going to have to displace any farmland or houses, you know, or what's going to happen with noise, how the landscape looks. If there's public services or recreational facilities or land that are impacted, you know, that's the stuff that's taken into consideration. Any time that public health or safety comes up, obviously any energy project is

going to have some measure of public health or safety considerations to take into account. The economics, again, that's where if you're displacing agricultural land, forestry, or land that's typically looked at for tourism, mining, that sort of thing. Archaeological or historical sites, obviously, you know, we want to be sensitive to impacting those kind of areas. And the natural environment, air, water, plants, wildlife. If there are significant impacts on endangered species or any threatened species, anything like that, that's something that the Commission does take into consideration.

And then kind of more broadly, the Commission, you know, always want to maximize the efficiency of a project to make sure that, you know, a line is going to be going the most efficient route possible, or that, you know, a new plant, a new power plant is going to be operating as efficient as possible, that sort of thing. That if there's going to be future expansion you want to have enough room for it if you're siting it in a specific way. Or if there are existing lines or other facilities that you can use existing right-of-way on, that's obviously something that the Commission would like

to see. Use of natural boundaries, you know, if there are field boundaries, water lines, you know, something that make it easy to kind of delineate where a route would go. And then just, again, broadly, electrical system reliability, you know, they want to make sure that the system can operate as efficiently and effectively as possible. And then lastly, cost, both to operate and maintain the facility.

So the permitting process -- it's a little bit small -- but we are here at the public information and scoping meeting so it's kind of the second step. The application was accepted in July. We're having the meeting now. So what happens next is the Department of Commerce is going to do their environmental assessment and scoping decision and then eventually they're going to do the environmental assessment, which is where we'll come back in and then we're going to have a public hearing which should be up in this neighborhood again. That's another opportunity for the public to come and comment.

The public hearing is actually done with an Administrative Law Judge who comes in and takes all the factors that any members of the public want

to have or any other parties. Sometimes there are other third-party groups that have input on various projects or ideas. And then what the Administrative Law Judge does is he reviews the facts and the testimony from the hearing and comes out with a report. In this case a summary, where it makes recommendations for decisions and that sort of thing. And then it comes back finally to the Public Utilities Commission in front of the commissioners where a final decision is made.

So an estimated timeline for all of that. Again, I apologize for the size. It is all on the table in a more readable font. But, again, we are here today with the public information and scoping hearing. An important notice is that the comment period closes, so obviously anything you say tonight is going to be taken into account on the record, but you can also submit comments up until 4:30 p.m. on September 13th. So if you walk out tonight and you go, oh, shoot, I should have said something, you're more than welcome to write in comments for the next couple of weeks.

So then this is just an estimated timeline. The environmental assessment will probably be out in October -- or the scoping

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decision out in October. The environmental assessment published around January of the new year. A public hearing will happen shortly thereafter. And then we'll have the Administrative Law Judge report about a month after the public hearing, and then it should come back for the Commission for a decision about a month after the report. So without any delays or unexpected things, this should come to a conclusion in March of next year.

Citizen background information on sending comments into the Commission, or to the Department. You want to include the docket number, which is 16-327. You'll see in the notice, which is this document here that's on the table, it talks about the project description, it has the Department's map on the back.

There are some topics or guidelines for public comment in there just to talk about, you know, the things that are most directly looked at for the environmental review. Things, again, like the human settlement, environmental impacts, are there specific ways that you would suggest to avoid any problems that you foresee, alternative routes or route segments, that sort of thing.

Verbal and written comments carry the

same weight. So anything you say tonight, you don't have to write it in because we'll have that on the record. And those comments carry the same weight.

And then an important notice, that the Commission's decision is based on only what's in the record. So if there's something that you say, you know, to us as we're walking out, that doesn't necessarily make it into the record, you're going to want to submit something formally so that it gets into the record and the Commission makes their decision on that.

And one note here that comments are public information. So, you know, when you submit it, you have your name on it, that sort of thing, that does get published in accordance with the Data Practices Act. And, again, the comments must be received by September 13th at 4:30.

For more information there are a variety of different ways. You can search eDockets. And there is, again, in the notice, under How to Learn More, it'll show you how to get into the eDocket system. And then you can also subscribe to the project mailing list. These cards are out on the table up there in front. If you fill those out, I'll take them back, you'll get added to the project

mailing list, and then any project milestones or public participation opportunities will get sent your way so you're made aware of them. Another way is to subscribe to the docket. Again, the instructions for that are in the How to Learn More portion of the notice. And any time a new document is put in the record, you'll get a notification about it. Sometimes there are a significant number of documents in those dockets so you may get a large number of emails, but that way you'll have access to everything that there is in the docket.

So just quickly going over. So eDockets, you just go to the Public Utilities Commission website, mn.gov/puc. You select Search eDockets, it's just a little button down in the middle of the screen. And then you enter the year, which is 16, and the docket number is 327, and hit search and it's going to pull up everything in the docket for you.

For the project mailing list, if you don't fill out a card tonight and later decide that you do want to get on that project mailing list you can contact the docketing department at the Public Utilities Commission in a variety of ways. You can send them an email, all you have to do is send in

the docket number and say you want to be added to
the project list, they'll get you added, or you can
call either of the numbers there and they'll say the
same thing, they'll get you on the list.

And then for subscribing, the same website, go to the Commission website, Subscribe to a Docket, which is another button, a fairly significant button right on the screen there. Type in your email address, select a docket number, which is 16-327 again, and select to add to the list and you'll be good to go.

And then as far as contacts at the Public Utilities Commission. My contact information is in the PowerPoint, as is Cezar's, our planner for this facility permit. And you're welcome to question -- or send us questions any time about the permitting process, where we are, anything, we'll be more than happy to answer it.

So that's it on my end. I think as far as questions go, we'll probably do questions at the end 'cause there are probably things that'll be answered by the other presentations if you have questions right now.

So next we're going to bring up Minnkota to do their portion. And I don't know who's

speaking first.

MR. JOHN GRAVES: Good evening. My name is John Graves. I'm the environmental manager with Minnkota Power Cooperative. And on behalf of Minnkota Power I'd like to thank you for attending this evening.

My comments are somewhat general in nature. The project manager will go into more details concerning specifics of the route or construction of the line, et cetera.

When we started this project we looked at a variety of potential routes. We looked at five potential routes, and we looked at various aspects and ranked those aspects in the routes and compared against each other. And we also discussed routes with the Minnesota DNR and the Minnesota Department of Transportation. And that's how we arrived and selected the route that we are making the application for this evening.

More detail is given on the route in the permit application on those routes. So as Kevin had indicated, that is available on the eDockets. If you haven't had a chance to read the permit application, I encourage you to do so. There's a lot of information in there concerning the various

routes and why we chose the route that we did for this particular project.

One of the things that we looked at that is very important is really what is the overall impact. And as Kevin had stated here earlier, one of the things we look at is making use of adjoining or existing right-of-ways. The route that we have chosen makes use and overlaps a great many existing right-of-ways, whether they're distribution line or for a road. So that's very important because it minimizes the impact on the land. It means less tree clearing, for instance. And so that's a very positive attribute.

Now, I've been in this business a long time and I'm going to tell you that there is no perfect route. There just isn't. Perfect, you know, is somewhat in the eye of the beholder, what might be the perfect route for you may not be the perfect route for somebody else. So, but we've endeavored to make the comparisons amongst the routes, we looked at a lot of routes, and we're somewhat constrained, obviously, on where we can go. There's wetlands that constrain us. A large constraint to us is a Minnesota biological sensitive area that is adjacent to an existing route that

we've applied for. So that is also a big constraint.

So we think we've got a good route. I'm not going to say it's perfect, like I said, but it is a good route. We think it meets the concerns of the Commission and we hope it addresses your concerns. And I hope that if you read the permit application that it will address some of your concerns as well.

And with that, I'd like to introduce Jay Bushy, who is the project manager, who will get into more of the project details.

MR. JAY BUSHY: Thanks, John.

Good evening everyone. My name is Jay Bushy, I'm the project manager for Minnkota on our MPL-Laporte 115 kilovolt line project.

Tonight I'm going to talk about our need, the route, our right-of-way, our transmission line structures, our construction process, and our project coordinators.

Let's talk about our -- go to the next slide -- our need. Basically, what we're doing with our project is we're providing electrical service to Minnesota Pipe Line's Laporte pumping station, which is located down in this -- down off of County Road

95 in Hubbard County. We are constructing 9.4 miles of line and building a substation to support their pumping station.

Let's get into the route. Basically, we submitted a route to the PUC and the Department of Commerce. This route is an area that's, generally speaking, 100 to 300 feet wide, with some additional areas up on the north end here down by 190th Street and then down where we connect to Minnesota Pipe Line's pumping station. This allows us to place our transmission structures in this area.

And I'll talk about our proposed centerline and how we transverse this whole 9.4 miles now. Basically, we tie into an existing 115 kilovolt line up on the north end here with the structure. We basically run west, and this long road here is 281st Street. This is the divider between Hubbard and Clearwater County. So half the project is in Clearwater County, half is in Hubbard. Four miles in length along 281st Street, generally speaking our alignment is on the east side of the road.

We follow distribution line. Basically our poles will be constructed approximately where the existing distribution line is along the first --

oop, excuse me. The first two miles, the distribution line that exists there will be buried as part of the project.

Then we continue along the east side of 281st Street and then we pick up distribution line as we get south of 180th Street. And then as we get closer to Highway 200, we turn, about a half mile north we turn to the east and go off of existing right-of-way to avoid the residents down here in the corner and another residence here.

So we headed east and southeast and then basically we pick up, we're along the north side of Highway 200 for about three-quarters of a mile. And where we jump back out onto Highway 200, we're about six-tenths of a mile east of 281st Street. Then we come down, this east-west road here is 400th Avenue -- or 400th Street. Sorry, excuse me. We basically start out, we pick up distribution line and we follow distribution line on the north side of 400th Street.

We cross LaSalle Creek, which is the creek right here, and we keep heading along the north side of 400th to just past 105th Avenue. And then we jump along the south side of 400th all the way to 115th Avenue, which is this north-south road.

We follow distribution line for about a quarter of a mile on the east side of 115th Street and then the distribution line jumps over and is on the west side. We're basically along the east side of 115th Avenue for these -- with this two-mile stretch. We do, there is a section right in here by 390th Street where we do go out and around, there's an existing cemetery, the Lake Alice Cemetery that we will go around.

Then as we come here, this east-west road is County Road 95, we turn and go along the north side of County Road 95, where we pick up existing distribution line and we'd be placing our poles adjacent to where the existing poles are now and that existing distribution line will get buried.

We run along County Road 95 for about a quarter of a mile and then we turn and go south into our substation, which we will also be constructing as part of this project to support Minnesota Pipe Line's Laporte pumping station.

MR. JOHN GRAVES: Jay, would you point out the fact that there is one area on the north-south route where we are not on the east side of the road?

MR. JAY BUSHY: Yeah, it's hard to see on

1	this small scale, but right down here, this is	
2	probably about a quarter mile to a half mile south	
3	of 180th Street. There's an existing residence.	
4	The distribution line crosses the road to avoid the	
5	residence, we will follow that alignment of the	
6	distribution line.	
7	MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: Say that again	
8	You're coming south how far north of Highway 200	
9	are you at that point?	
10	MR. JAY BUSHY: We're approximately, I	
11	would say, from Highway 200, we're probably about	
12	three-quarters of a mile.	
13	MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: Okay.	
14	MR. JAY BUSHY: Don't quote me on it.	
15	That's just generally looking at it. I don't have	
16	the exact figures, we could provide that	
17	information.	
18	MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: Okay. So all	
19	the way from the north line you're coming south on	
20	the east side of the road?	
21	MR. JAY BUSHY: Yeah, east side of the	
22	road.	
23	MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: Then you jump	
24	to the west side of the road for how far?	
25	MR. JAY BUSHY: Just a couple of	
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structures, which I'll talk about distances between the structures, and then we jump back on the east side of the road.

MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: All right.

MR. JAY BUSHY: Our right-of-way.

Basically, if I jump back to this slide, basically the yellow area is our route. The red is our centerline. This is a route. Generally speaking, we will acquire easements from landowners. Our right-of-way is determined, typically on a 115 line we have right-of-way of 100 feet, that's 50 feet on either side of the pole. Generally speaking, for a majority, probably 90 percent of this route, our right-of-way width is 100.

There is a section, as John spoke about, this Minnesota biologically sensitive area, which is basically from 281st Street to 105th Street in Hubbard County. This whole area in here is this biologically sensitive area. So where we transverse this biologically sensitive area, we were shrinking our right-of-way to 80 feet, or 40 feet on either side of our centerline.

So let's talk about our transmission structures. Our transmission structures, if you can see on the wall there, there's three types of

transmission structures we're going to propose for this project. Typically, the majority of our poles are going to be a single-pole structure. The two-and three-pole structures, as we call those, those will be for larger spans. But typically our structures are going to be anywhere from 65 to 110 feet above the ground. It just depends on elevation and where the poles are placed. We are not that far into the design process to determine those heights and where the lines are going to be between the ground and the line, we're not at that point yet.

So like I said, where there's distribution line, we will replace the distribution line with our line. The distribution line will be buried by Clearwater-Polk, our member co-op. Our typical single-pole structures, they'll be placed anywhere between 300 and 350 feet apart. And then our other two larger pole structures, the two-pole structure and the three-pole structure on the wall there, the TH-115 and the TH-115-7, those will be placed where we're going to have to cross wetlands. And right now we only have about three crossings of the wetlands on this road right now. And typically they'll be placed in spans, wetland spans bigger than 350 feet. Again, here is a picture of a

typical 115 single-pole line. This is a typical two-pole structure. And this is a side view of a three-pole structure.

Generally, our construction process. As the project -- after we get our route permit, we'll get into the construction process. Basically, what we will do once we get in the construction process, the surveyors will come out, they'll stake the clearing widths and right-of-way and easement centerlines. Then we'll start tree clearing. Tree clearing will start, and then we'll get into tree clearing away and then a transmission line contractor will come in, deliver poles, and start placing poles. Then after they start placing poles they'll string wire and basically connect to our substation. And basically they'll come back in and restore the site.

That pretty much sums up the end of my presentation. But, again, our project contacts are John Graves, our environmental manager, Brian Hoffart, our right-of-way and property manager, and myself, Jay Bushy, I'm the project manager.

So I'll turn it over to Bill now for his part of the presentation.

MR. BILL STORM: Good evening. Bill

Storm, Department of Commerce. I talked to some of you as you came in.

I think we have more regulatory people here and company people than we do actual citizens. What have we got for citizens? Okay. I'm going to tailor it towards you guys, my talk.

As I said when you were coming in, the Public Utilities Commission are the decision-makers on these dockets. And six months from now, maybe nine, depending on how everything goes, that Commission will make three decisions. One, they'll determine that the environmental assessment done is adequate and the record is adequate enough for them to make a decision. And then they'll either grant or deny the Applicant a route permit. And if they do grant it, then they will specify the route and any conditions on that route. And I can go over some of that a little bit later.

My role, as I said, is to do the environmental review. That's the Department of Commerce's role in this thing.

This is basically a schematic of the process. Similar to what Kevin showed you, you can see where we're at, we're at the public meeting.

Once the public meeting is over, there's a 10-day

comment period. Your scoping comments for the environmental assessment, that is any concerns, issues you want to make sure I capture in an environmental report, or any local knowledge you may have. That's a big part of why I come out and do these, is you may have local knowledge that I don't have or the DNR doesn't have on one of their GIS shapefiles, you may know something. You may go, hey, Bill, there's a deer wintering area there. You may go, hey, Bill, there's some native, natural native areas, or some rare plant or whatever it is, a cemetery, whatever the local issue may be.

One of the purposes for me being here tonight is to get you to give me that information. So we'll have the meeting tonight, there's a 10-day comment period for you to get me those comments, and once that comment period ends, I will look at all the comments I got, I will look at any suggested alternative routes that you want me to look at, and I will make a recommendation to my commissioner on what should be the scope of the environmental report.

And when you think about the term scope, think about a table of contents. And I'll go over that a little bit later. But you can see where

Kevin went over the process, that's just another schematic of it.

The environmental review under the alternative process. There are two processes that applicants can use, a full process and an alternative process. The alternative process is for the smaller lines, the shorter projects, which this qualifies for and which the Applicant has submitted their application under.

Under the alternative review process we have public scoping meetings and a public comment period. We have a scoping decision, which memorializes what the environmental assessment will cover. And then we have the environmental assessment.

And the environmental assessment, the purpose of the scoping meeting, as I said, was to provide you information about the project, provide you information about the process, but also to get information from you. What features, what natural features, what man-made features are you concerned about that this route might impact, or what alternatives would you like me to consider evaluating that minimize or mitigate or avoid a situation that you're aware of, a local situation

that you're aware of.

The scoping decision that comes out has to meet certain regulatory thresholds. It has to identify any alternative routes. So if you give me an alternative route tonight to consider and I look at your reasoning and I do a cursory desktop review of it, and I think, okay, yeah, this warrants further investigation, I'll include it in the scope. So the scope must include any routes I'm going to consider. It must also identify specific potential impacts that I'm going to address, so all the areas that I'm going to address, and I'll give more detail about that a little later.

The scoping decision must tell you, here's when I think I'll have the environmental assessment out the door, and then any other matters that the Commission may decide need to be covered. So that's the scoping decision. That's what memorializes the direction I'm taking in the environmental review.

The environmental assessment itself is basically a written document that describes the human and environmental impacts of a transmission line and any alternatives that get approved for review. And the methods to mitigate them. How can

they be avoided, how can they be mitigated, how can they be minimized, those impacts.

Basically, this is just the same stuff and the same list of what the EA should have in rule speak. So just for your reference, you can check back on that. Those are the items that my environmental assessment must cover.

Okay. As I said, what we're here to do tonight is, one, is to introduce the project to you, give you an opportunity to meet the Applicant, give you an opportunity, and you will have that after I'm done speaking, an opportunity to ask questions, detailed questions of them, and to comment on the record, but also to identify local issues of concern.

And what I do ahead of these meetings is I put out a document that's called a draft scoping document. It's on the table here, I encourage you to grab one. The first couple pages basically just tell you about the process, the regulatory process. A little bit about the project. But then when you get to Section 5 of it, it's basically the scope. This is -- and what this is, I look at it as this is a blank Christmas tree. This is what I think the environmental assessment should cover in broad

These are

areas. Water, air, vegetation, wildlife.broad categories that I put on here.

And what I'm asking for in these scoping meetings, I'm asking for any local unit of government, any local citizens, any local snowmobile clubs, if you're aware of a trail that I might not be aware of, nature groups, any local knowledge, bring that forth to me and help hang ornaments onto this tree. Help me fill in the details. An example is, you can see if you go to this document, and you can see, if you look in the table of contents, what I think the scope will be in these broad categories, you can see one of the categories is the rare and unique natural resources.

Okay. So what I'm saying in this document is I'm going to look, I'll do the GIS shapefile searches, I'll check with the DNR, I'll check with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and see what are the rare and endangered and unique resources that are in the vicinity of this project. And I'll speak to the potential impact this project may have on them and any way to avoid, mitigate, or minimize those impacts.

Your opportunity here is you may know that, you know, Bill, I hike in this area a lot and

I'm familiar with that transmission line, and there's this, you know, you might be a plant person, 2 3 I know this is buttercup that's rare and unique, and 4 the only place I see it growing is right where 5 they're going, so I just want to make you aware, Bill, that I think this is here so you should incorporate this in your scope so that when you 7 8 write your document you do the literary search and 9 the agency search and tell me, fill that in. You know, is that going to be a problem, is it there, is 10 it documented, is there a way to mitigate it or 12 avoid it. So that's the type of issues. 13 there's all kinds of issues. Air, water, wildlife. 14 So if you have any local knowledge or any concerns 15 and you want to make sure I cover it, put that in 16 your comments to me, you know, during these 10 days. 17 The other category outside of issues and

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concerns is the routes. The rules, the law and the rule allows for the public in these processes to put forth an alternative route or an alternative route segment. We usually see these requests come in in what we call alternative route segments. And what that basically means is, Bill, I'm not drawing you a whole new 9-mile route, I'm drawing you just a segment because my concern is here, there's an old

cemetery that nobody knows about that's here and the route is going over it, Bill, so I want you to study this route that goes around it. That's the type of alternatives that we're looking for, alternatives that come from local knowledge.

I'm going to go through a list of them, or a list of examples that I've experienced in doing this for 15, 20 years. The one thing I want to stress is these projects often cross public property -- private property, and nobody likes infrastructure crossing their property. It's a burden that we ask as a society for other members of society to carry.

If you have a line that's crossing your property and, of course, you don't like that, but what I'm looking for when somebody brings me an alternative route or alternative route segment is you can't just have the position of I don't want it to cross my private property, have it cross Joe's private property. That's pretty low, I weight that pretty low when I evaluate whether I carry something forward to study. But now if you have a piece of property that this route is crossing, but you know across the road there is acres and acres and miles and miles of tax forfeited public land, you may have

the thought, and it's a valid thought, one that's been used before, is, well, if this is a public infrastructure project, we should try and put it on public property as much as possible. Bill, here's a route that takes it away from the private property, which happens to be mine, and goes down the public property. That to me is a valid hook, that to me is a valid motivation for looking at something.

So let me just run you through some and when we're done you can ask me and pick my brain about what I think, alternatives that basically just goes over.

Here we have an alternative. It doesn't show up very well. But this was in Tower to Embarrass. A line that's running Tower to Embarrass. The utility company wanted to run it down, I think it was 135, which runs down through Tower and Embarrass there. I think that's Tower, Embarrass down there. And this section here, they're running -- which is good, which we encourage utilities to do, they're running along 135, I think it was, Highway 135, and that's fine. The issue was in this area, imagine, because they get so much snow or whatever, the houses aren't way far back from the road. You know, they're set back 100 feet, 200 feet

from the road. And the group of people here that 1 were along this road really didn't want this 2 transmission line coming down the road and taking 3 4 their wind breaks out that help them in the snow, 5 and it's also close to them because they're not that far back. And this group came forth and said, well, 7 Bill, there's all this tax forfeited property over 8 here, about two miles to the east. Is there a way 9 that you can evaluate that coming down and coming 10 down to avoid running in front of all these homes 11 here along the road. And the way they presented it 12 to me was it's a public infrastructure project, this 13 has it crossing private land, we think there's an 14 alternative where a public infrastructure project 15 can cross public land. And they put that forth. 16 When I looked at their argument and their reasoning 17 it made sense to me, this does warrant further 18 review.

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So I did my environmental review, I did an environmental assessment of the proposal, and also of two alternatives that went around that private land. And when it was all done and said, the Commission, it went through a public hearing after the EA came out, the environmental document came out, and it was all done and the Commission

agreed and they permitted this alternative route segment. So that's one case where somebody put something forward, had a rationale and it carried forward.

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Here's another one. This is down in Shakopee, I believe. This was a rebuild. There was an existing transmission line, a small one, a 69 kV, a small line that ran this way through Shakopee. There was a property here that was a historic property, where this transmission line already went in front of it, but the citizens were concerned that this bigger line, it was a 115, it was going to be like what's going in here, would come across and they thought the impact would be too high on that historic property. So they asked me, Bill, would you evaluate an alternative that takes it on the other side of the street and also would you evaluate an alternative route segment that takes it out of the route down and follows this abandoned railroad corridor up and connects. That made sense to me. Ι thought that was a valid concern. So I included that in the scope. Since it was included in the scope, it got dealt with in my environmental report and I did analyze it.

In this case, after the hearing, when it

came in front of the Commission, the Commission did not think that that impact rose to a level and they permitted the line the way the utility wanted it permitted.

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Another example. This is private versus corporate land. Here we had a new transmission line going in, a 115 again, same as here. And the Applicant proposed to bring it up here and then cut across the south part of this road here. Where was this at? I do so many of these sometimes it's hard to remember where this was. Anyway, these are private landowners here. Big tracks of land, because it's up north and they're close to the road, but across the street, or across the road was all corporate land, Blandin Paper, or one of the large paper companies, and somebody brought forth the Well, look, why don't you take this transmission line, which is again for public purpose, and move it to the corporate land, saying it's better to site on corporate tracks of land than private individual tracks of land. That made sense I included it in my scope. Since it was included in my scope it was evaluated and went to the public hearing. And once it got before the Commission, the Commission agreed with this

alternative and this alternative was selected for the route.

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Another example. This is another 115 line coming up a road. In this case there was a family that had a tragic event that occurred in their home and they had a memorial built for their family member here on this site here. Well, this rebuilt of the transmission line would come up, and they were afraid that the expanded right-of-way that was required would impact this memorial. That made sense to me to evaluate it, at least let's take a look at it, and we did. And when we evaluated it and when we did all the surveying and the evaluating work, the distance between the memorial and the new transmission right-of-way we felt was -- I felt, or the Commission felt was not impactive of that memorial and they rejected this alternative.

I think this is the last one. Sorry about this, guys. Here we have a transmission line that was a 69, small transmission line. And they were converting it to a 115 so they were beefing it up a little bit. But in the interim, when this 69 kV line was built 'til the time that this new line was proposed, the county highway, which used to dip down here, was moved. And the landowners here

said, well, why don't you just move the transmission line up to the county road that's been moved north now instead of having it come across our property. That made sense to me. I included it in my scope. Since it was in the scope it was studied in the document. It went to the hearing, and the Commission agreed and this route was adjusted to match that line, that road.

So that gives you an idea. 'Cause to me the hardest thing for people to bring forward is routes. It's a high bar for the public to come up with a route. But that's some examples. I hope it helps you. You have my name, my card. Give me a call as you're working through these 10 days if you're thinking about things. So the two things I'm for here tonight are give me issues and concerns and if you have alternatives you want me to look at 'cause you're trying to mitigate something, I want to hear that.

This slide is just to tell you that I don't work in a vacuum. I work for the Department of Commerce, but there are other agencies,

Department of Transportation, the DNR, the

Department of Health, there are other agencies

downstream who may or may not have to write permits

for this project if it gets a permit from the PUC. I don't work in a vacuum, I work with these agencies. And by rule these agencies, if they are downstream permits, are supposed to participate in my process. And they do, for the most part. And this is just a slide to show you that I do seek input from the Department of Ag, from the MnDOT, from the DNR. So this environmental review isn't done in a vacuum.

As I said, there will be downstream permits, there may be federal downstream permits with wetlands, there may be state downstream permits with public water crossings from the DNR, and accommodating road right-of-ways with MnDOT. And there may be some local, you know, road, heavy road work carrying type permits they might have to get so there are downstream permits.

Okay. Information on this project. As Kevin said, there's an official website, it's called eDockets, where all the official documents go. And you can find them there and you can sign up for them the way Kevin suggested you sign up for them. In addition to that, the Department of Commerce, we have our own website. It's not as technical, it's more layman laid out, so I think it explains things

more from a laymen's standpoint. There's an avenue on that website that you can comment to me. You can comment to me through fax, through email, through snail mail, regular mail, and you can also comment on this document on this docket, on this scope, through our website.

As Kevin said, you have until the end of the day on September 13th to submit your comments to me. Like I said, use mail, email, fax, our website. I've got a comment form, you can use that and just drop one off tonight if you want. I encourage you to comment. I encourage you to call me while you're working on your comments if you have something you want to go over.

Other than that, what I'll do now is turn it over to try to pull these comments out of you folks. And you can make a comment on an issue, you can make a comment on an alternative to me during this point, or you can ask the utility for a specific comment or question on their project. I usually have people fill out these cards, because sometimes I have four or five hundred people in the room and just to keep order. But I did get three people who signed, so I will go with these three people first, which is probably everybody, and then

1 a show of hands and we can continue on.

The first person is Terry. If you would stand up, Terry.

MR. TERRY BAKER: I'm Terry, but I'll retract my request for comment.

MR. BILL STORM: Okay. Scott. I'll ask you to come forward. Speak slower than I do, if you can. State and spell your name so the court reporter can get it and then give your comment, ask a question.

MR. SCOTT SEEGER: I'm Scott Seeger, I
live in Moorhead, Minnesota, 1708 5th Street South,
Moorhead, Minnesota, 56560.

So I'm Scott Seeger, I have property up on the -- right up on 125 -- or 115. And we were going through and talking about the different impacts.

When I purchased this land a few years ago from Potlatch, there was no -- nobody was talking about a transmission line. I put all my money, everything I had into my property to get my acreage that I want. It was all virgin ground, nothing out there. And now I'm being asked to take an actual financial hit on my property on my, you know, my plans of doing what I'm going to be doing

on that land, when there's other, clearly other routes that they can easily take.

The reason why I actually spoke to Minnkota Power is because I happen to know the gentleman, I used to work with him, I watched him take his Arctic Cat and jump it in full speed up in Thief River Falls one day, but he rode it, I wouldn't do it. But Brian and I, we've worked together, and that's when he asked me, hey, can we take it a look at it? And I said, sure, but I don't want to sell. I don't want to give an easement for it. I bought the land for a reason. I bought it for timber, and power lines are not, you know, do not support timber because you got to cut the damn trees down. And I also bought it for my recreational.

When they were going through there, and I've already sent mine over, my list of comments of the things where it is going to actually impact me in all my future plannings that I have laid out. Then when you start actually reading, going through their contract, which that had actually even puts me in more of a financial burden and/or a legal burden where I could actually be constrained to cross their easement to get onto my own property. That's the

only way I can get onto my property. Everything else is county tax forfeited all around me, so I can't go through the county tax forfeited land to get to my land.

But I've said back to Brian at Minnkota

Power, on the route, your clear route on this whole

project. And I get the first comment that was made

by this gentleman over here, was they took the route

to go through to eliminate the most tree cutting.

Well, you end up in Hubbard County, Clearwater

County, it's all trees, you gotta take out

everybody's trees. There's no not taking out trees

here. I don't know where you're coming up with

that.

But your clearest route is you show the yellow that is shown in the transmission line as it goes through. Here's your clearest route, right there, the pipeline. The trees are already gone. I was told, well, we can't run down the pipeline because that will interfere with the negative electricity in the cathodic protection of the pipeline. Well, again, that's not my problem. That's not my problem to solve, that's the pipeline company's problem to solve. I was told that that

would interfere that with you, but then the electrical magnetic pole around this 115 kV line will not bother me.

On my particular property that I have, I was going to place within 100 feet of the roadway, it's about 75 feet of the roadway is where I have my future building plan site planned to go. I can't put my building site there now because now they want my first 100 feet of my right-of-way. Which, you know, which also takes all my trees that I planted in a buffer to help buffer me and to keep me private from my neighbors next door. And there's four-wheeler clubs that go up and down and if you don't keep your land secure, you know, people come onto your property. And I didn't buy this property for other people's use, I bought it for my and my children's use and my grandchildren's use.

So now talking with Bill, what was given as far as the impact to the gray wolf population up here? I got gray wolves out on my property. What's given to the aspect of having mountain lions on your property? I have camera pictures with a cougar going through my property. What about the black deer population up here? My whole property, my neighbors around me don't have the black deer that I

have on my property, the black tailed deer that I
have on my property, so what was given to that
aspect of that deer herd on our property. There's
four bucks, two does, and three fawns out there.
And they all run with black noses, black ears, black
tails, black lines running up the back or up the
collar, so there's consideration that we got to look

As far as a different route that they can take, you're actually coming past the pipeline, which you said that this was for public use. It's not public use. This is for commercial use. It's not -- it would be one thing if it's going to a city and they're going to power homes or something like It's all commercial. If it's commercial, that. then let's go back to putting the burden back on to -- whether it's Koch, who's actually looking to put the pipeline -- or needing the pad right now, if Koch wants to use the pad right now, but Enbridge is also going to be coming in with their pipe once they get their permitting done down the line. And I have nothing against Koch, I have nothing against Enbridge Pipeline. It's just why do I have to suffer for their problem?

There's an easier route. When they come

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into.

down the line here, drop down that two miles right up to the power station. The trees are already gone there. The clearing and the right-of-way for those people, it's already there. They're straddling between the houses already through there. When you come down on my side of the road it'll be my future building site. There's a hunting shack that's right up by the cemetery that also that the transmission line has to cross.

The other route that I sent over to Brian and stuff, and that's that there is all county tax forfeit land beside me, behind me, and to the north of me, to the east of me, and to the south of me. I mean, you look at Hubbard County, this whole county is either state or the vast majority is either state land or it's county tax forfeit land.

So for me, you know, I sunk everything I had into some virgin ground, I guess I don't see why I have to give up my virgin ground, and I got a little telephone line that runs out in my ditch, which I don't see, you know, it doesn't bother me. And even the pipeline, it doesn't bother me, it's in the ground, it's there.

Again, run the power line down that last two miles of the pipeline. It can be figured out

with the cathodic protection on there, how much will they have to do on their pipe to off ramp the electromagnetic field of the 115 kV line.

The other thing is when you put in that 115 kV line, and I went online and I did research on it. Besides the noise levels that it's going to give back to me in waking up in the morning and hearing the coyotes, you know, I'm going to hear the buzz off the line if it's raining out. The other problem is I got to be 250 to 300 feet away to get back to a zero magnetic field, okay. And I took these figures off of the Internet from other power companies. It's not somebody who is out, you know, I didn't go to some tree hugger thing where they're against power companies or any group like that. I actually took the figures right from power companies.

If I do 350 -- or 300 feet back from the power line right-of-way, or the power line's right-of-way, that puts me right back into all my hunting area. I have, on my particular property, I have about approximately 15 to less than 20 acres of land that's flat. I mean, a flat little plateau valley just south of Lost Lake, and it's totally flat in there. I have two elevations, flat and

flatter. And so when I get back to my high ground, that's it. You push me back that 300 feet back into it, now my building's set, I got to be 300 feet back with my building set to be out of the way. I can't afford to go out and spend \$15,000 on a building and put it up close to that power line, and then come to find out that the electromagnetic field is going to be greater than what it should be for somebody to live there.

Now, Brian has offered to come out and show me that it's really not that bad. But, again, I don't have the money to take the chance of building a building that close to it and then find out it's not going to work. Or what do I do for my communications. If I come out and I put up a satellite dish to get Internet access out here in the future, is that power line going to interfere with my ability to be able to communicate with getting Internet service or a TV service?

And again, I sent off to Brian -- well,
I've got the list right here. I've got a list of -I have 10 plus concerns that I'd sent over to
Minnkota Power. And that was everything from the
loss of the timber, not being -- and that being the
first presentation that they gave me had no

compensation for the timber that I was going to lose.

And I'm sitting on, you know, 100 years, I've got about three generations. I have myself, my children, and my grandchildren that are already invested into this land. And now it's one of my main reasons of purchasing it, it's that after I leave that'll give them something to be able to have that financial ability to be able to log it and then replant and then enjoy everything that was given to me by my parents. And that was actually one of my father's dreams, was to have some timberland, and so after they passed away that's what I did with my resource, was to get the timberland. And I just cannot find that right now.

But other than that, so basically it's my concerns were the loss of the privacy barrier, the aesthetics of the power line, your noise level and site level, having to, you know, go out and everything, how it's going to look back to the road and now I can't do that because I'll have a power line. Also, the work myself and my brother have done in that area within that 100 feet, there's no compensation. And, again, I'm not looking for compensation because I do not want it. It's not

just because I'm trying to push it off onto somebody else.

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Again, there's two other easier routes. You can either go around on the tax forfeit land that's all around and behind me, on my sides or behind me, or take it right straight down the It's for them anyway, there's no extra pipeline. If you got burden on them to run it on their land. to clear trees, they'll just have to get more right-of-way on that side, 'cause that scar is already on the earth. Why put another scar on the earth where you're taking out trees where you don't have to. That's my biggest complaint. There's some other issues that I had on here, too, but just the setbacks of the building, that was the biggest thing as far as what I could do in the future with being able to develop my land the way I want to, not the way that I'm being told that I have to.

Thank you.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you, Scott. Just as a follow-up Scott, noise, effects of EMF, property values, those are all, if you look in that draft scope, those are all categories I will be covering in my environmental document. What I would ask you to do, Scott, is the information you gave to

them, send that to me during the comment period.

MR. SCOTT SEEGER: I'll have my lawyer forward it.

MR. BILL STORM: Okay. The other thing I'd ask you to do, if you have two routes that you think meet the need of the utility and avoid private property, submit with your letter a drawing that says -- I mean, it doesn't have to be a high level CAD diagram, but just give me a sense of, okay, Bill, I'd like you to look at this.

The way we run the process is once the 10-day comment period is over and I get everybody's comments, the rules then allow the Applicant to have -- I usually give them five days to say, okay, here are all the comments I got, you're allowed now to comment on these comments. And that helps me decide what issues, what routes I think warrant being carried forward.

So I would encourage you, Scott, get that information to me, draw out one or two route alternatives that you think address your issue.

Make sure you tell me what your issue is, you know, in that correspondence, this is my issue, this is my concern, and I will consider it.

Okay. Thank you, Scott, I really

1 appreciate that.

Michael. And again, state and spell your name for the court reporter and speak slower than I do, please.

MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: My name is Michael Katzenmeyer, K-A-T-Z-E-N-M-E-Y-E-R.

I asked an earlier comment about the corner of 281 and Highway 200 because we have property, 40 acres, which has full frontal access on Highway 200 and on the north boundary of Itasca State Park. So our concerns with our family is the economic impact of this power line coming through there. This isn't about recommending that you take Joe's property versus our property or somebody else's, we understand that. But we wanted to make sure, first of all, that all of the tax forfeited land had been explored as an alternative route. And you made a comment earlier about the right-of-way, and we were told, Brian, I think, that it was an 80-foot easement that you're looking for.

MR. BRIAN HOFFART: On your property.

MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: On our

property. And you said 100 --

MR. JAY BUSHY: No, on your property it's 80.

MR. MICHAEL KATZENMEYER: 80. That's a clarifying question for us. So we would really like you to take a look at that, because obviously there are other people vested in this with the alternative route. And the economic impact is serious when you're looking at the location of our property right on Highway 200.

So thank you for any consideration that you may give us on that.

MR. BILL STORM: Okay. Michael, same as I said to Scott, get your comments to me. If you do have -- if you want me to consider carrying forward an alternative route segment, draw it out for me on a map, give me your reasons and how it alleviates that reason. As I said, once I get all the comments, I do give the Applicant an opportunity to -- rebut is probably not the right word, but to speak to those comments, and that sort of helps me as I put together my recommendation for what should be in the scope.

That's all the cards I have. But we'll go by a show of hands. Anybody want to speak?

Okay. Ma'am, would you please come forward, state and spell your name for the court reporter, and again, speak slower than I do.

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MS. MARY THOMPSON: Mary Thompson,

2 3 T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N, is our spelling.

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We own property, a very significant chunk on 281st Street. We are the only property owner that actually makes livelihood off of it, we have cattle. We have a very strong concern about this power line running anywhere through our property because of the impacts to our cattle. There are also economics with our property does go very close to the sensitive biological area. But our concerns are really about the safety of and well-being of our

So we don't have an alternative route to We're very sort of disgusted that all of these property owners are being asked to give up something for one company to be able to benefit from. The pipeline specifically is using this power Nobody else. And we have very significant line. concerns that we are asked to be giving up something for one company, not the public good. It is for a company to be able to pump more oil. And that is really a concern for us. And we don't have an alternative route. We don't want it here. really think it is just not in the best interest. And so that's what I have to say.

MR. BILL STORM: Thank you, Mary. Thank you.

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Given Mary's comments, I'm going to add something. What I'm here to do tonight is get issues and alternatives that you want me to study in the environmental report. Mary's comment brings up an issue that I want to make sure everybody understands so that after the environmental report is issued, the Public Utilities Commission will be back up here with an Administrative Law Judge to hold a hearing. And that hearing is an opportunity for the public to not only comment on the environmental report I did, but also to state positions like Mary just stated. I don't feel the PUC should grant this permit for these reasons. Ιt may not have anything to do with environmental, local environment, how it impacts you or your land, but you may have larger issues. That's for the hearing. That's where you want to tell the ALJ, okay, ALJ, I looked at the record up to this point and this is what I believe and this is why I believe it.

So I encourage you to sign up for -- with Kevin, sign up for the project list with that orange card for Kevin so that you make sure you get a

1 notice when we're going to get back up here for that public hearing. And I appreciate your comment and I 2 always encourage people to vote early and often. 3 4 Get your comments on the record any time there's an 5 opportunity to. But what I'm focusing on here is the environmental review I have to do. 6 7 So any other -- anybody generate anything Seconds, if you want to come back? 8 else? 9 Okay. I always do this. Going once? 10 Twice? 11 Okay. Thank you for coming. The process 12 only works if you participate. And as I hope the 13 examples I showed show that you do have -- the 14 Commission does listen, they will take your 15 concerns, your alternatives, they will evaluate them 16 in their decision. And you can have an effect, as 17 is demonstrated by the examples I gave. 18 Okay. Well, have a good evening. 19 Everybody be safe going home. You've got my contact 20 information, please call me. 21 (Matter concluded at 7:15 p.m.) 22 23 24 25